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THE

BOTANICAL CABINET

Consisting of

Coloured Delineations

OF

Plants,

from all Countries,

with a short Account of each,
Directions for Management &c.&c.

By

CONRAD LODDIGES & SONS

Vol. II

The Plates by

GEORGE COOKE.

"Even Solomon in all his glory
was not arrayed like one of these."

1818.
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G. Cooke, *Hackney*

Mo. Bot. Garden,
1893

No. 101.

Pafsiflora punctata.

G. Loddiges del.

G.C. sc.

No. 101.

PASSIFLORA PUNCTATA.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* — Order. *PENTANDRIA*.

....

The Passiflora Punctata of Linnæus has been considered a doubtful species, he having arranged it with the three-lobed sorts. From the imperfect materials he was furnished with, it is no wonder if obscurity attend some of his specific characters: we see little reason, however, to doubt this being the plant which he intended. The leaves vary much, and we have seen them with three almost equal lobes.

The root is fleshy and yellowish. The stem, which is slender, angular, and with few side branches, grows to the height of twenty feet. The painting on the leaves is observed to decrease toward the upper part of the plant, and at the top to disappear entirely. There are several rather large punctures, chiefly disposed along the inside of the lobes; viewed through a microscope, these appear like rings enclosing a kind of transparency of a pentagonal form. The stipules are very small,

closely embracing the stalk immediately below the insertion of the petiole.

The flowers generally come in pairs, opening one at a time in the morning, lasting but a few hours. The divisions of the calyx are much longer than the petals, and both turn back soon after opening. The flowering time is the latter part of summer. It is easily propagated by cuttings, and loves a rich loamy soil. It is said to be a native of Peru, and requires the heat of the stove.

Erica Linnæana.

G. Loddiges del.^t

G. Cooke sc.

No. 102.

ERICA LINNÆANA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

The immortal Linnæus, whose name designates this heath, was acquainted with but very few of this extensive family; in his species Plantarum (1762) are only thirty-eight sorts. How little did this great man know of the almost innumerable species which have since not only been discovered, but introduced in a living state into England. Miller, in 1768, had but five; not one of which was from the Cape. What idea then can we at present form of what may be brought to this country in another half century?

Our present plant flowers rather early in the spring, and is of pretty long duration: we consider it a very ornamental sort. The buds are in general formed before the winter, and if it be kept in a bad greenhouse, where the smoke ever comes out, the buds are very apt to blight. We have known them preserved exceedingly well in a frame, carefully attended to in winter.

It should be potted in light sandy peat, and may be increased pretty easily by cuttings. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and was introduced about the year 1796.

No. 103.

Erica longipedunculata.

G. Loddiges del.

G. C. sc

No. 103.

ERICA LONGIPEDUNCULATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a very interesting species; when in bloom, which it is throughout several of the latter months of summer, we consider it singularly beautiful. It is rather dwarf in stature, and while yet in a young state, is frequently all covered with flowers: their long coloured stalks (whence the name) add much to the elegance of the plant. We do not find it more difficult to manage than the other kinds. Care should be taken to support it with a stick, as being extremely slender and brittle, it is very subject to be broken. It should also not have too large a pot: the soil must be sandy peat. It comes from the Cape, and requires the greenhouse: we propagate it by cuttings, seeds not having yet been perfected with us.

No. 104

Satyrium cucullatum.

del.

G.C. sc.

No. 104.

SATYRIUM CUCULLATUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This, which is the Orchis bicornis of the older authors, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence we imported our plants last spring. It was first introduced, in 1787, by Masson.

The season of flowering is the latter part of summer and autumn; for it continues a great while in bloom, and is a very curious as well as ornamental plant. We get it to grow very well in sandy peat earth, in a small pot. Only one, however, out of more than a dozen roots, has flowered. We do not expect they will propagate in this country; indeed we shall be very well contented if we can but keep them, and see them flower occasionally.

Trientalis europæus.

Loddiges del.

No. 105.

TRIENTALIS EUROPÆUS.

Class.	Order.
HEPTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This elegant little plant is found in many of the northern parts of Europe—Canada, Siberia, and in some places in Britain. It rarely grows above two or three inches high, producing its delicate flowers with us in April and May. We find it tolerably easy to cultivate, in a small pot, in light loam. It should, however, be well watered in hot weather, and may be increased by separating the roots in spring.

Linnæus, in his Flora Lapponica, appears to have been quite fascinated with this plant. Indeed it is no wonder that such a man, who truly delighted in the wonderful works of the Almighty, should, after the horrors of a Polar winter, have enjoyed with rapture the cheering view of those Lapland wilds, all covered with this beautiful production. It were surely enough to make any one exclaim:

"Thyself, how wondrous! then
Unspeakable, who sit'st above these heavens;
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these Thy lowest works; yet these declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine."

G. Loddiges del.

Metrosideros hispida.

No. 106.

METROSIDEROS HISPIDA.

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant, which is a native of New South Wales, has been long cultivated in England. It flowers in the summer months, continuing in bloom a considerable time. It may, although with difficulty, be propagated by cuttings; but seed, if it can be procured, is far preferable. It attains a considerable size, and should have a loam and peat soil, with the greenhouse protection.

It differs from all the other species of Metrosideros, with which we are acquainted, so much in every particular, that were it not for the very high and learned authorities, who have ranged it with them, we certainly should have placed it with the Eucalypti. With that genus it agrees so well in character, that after having long and carefully observed it, we cannot doubt but some future botanist, more fully acquainted with this plant, and others allied to it, which may yet be discovered, will either remove it from Metrosideros; or else form those other species, which

are so incongruous to it, into a new genus. For the present (as they are imperfectly understood), to avoid confusion in names, which is a far worse evil, it may as well remain as it is.

G Loddiges, del.

Begonia spatulata.

R C S.

No. 107.

BEGONIA SPATULATA.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

This species of Begonia is of late introduction from the West Indies. It blossoms most abundantly: in fact, it is very seldom out of bloom during the whole year. The stem is succulent and heavy, sometimes requiring support. It is a good method to cut it down occasionally, which greatly improves its growth and form. It must have the heat of the stove during winter, but may with great propriety be exposed to the open air for a considerable time in summer. It is very readily propagated by cuttings, and should have a loamy soil, observing not to over-water it in the winter.

Cyclamen coum

No. 108.

CYCLAMEN COUM.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

The variety here represented is constantly marked in the leaf, which is not the case with the common sort of Coum. We received it some years since from Holland, where it is generally cultivated. It is a beautiful spring plant, flowering very early, often in January. It ought to have either the greenhouse, or the shelter of a frame; although in some places it does tolerably well in the open ground. The root is about two inches in diameter, round, and flatted. The plant never rises above an inch or two from the ground. It occasionally bears seeds here, which is the only way of propagation. A rich soil, composed of very old rotten dung, is suitable for it; and the roots ought to be annually repotted at the time the leaves fall, which is about the month of June.

Pelargonium ignescens.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 109.

PELARGONIUM IGNESCENS.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*PENTANDRIA.*

....

This beautiful sort is of novel introduction; it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and by its splendid blossoms deserves a place in every collection. The season of its flowering is during great part of the spring and summer, in succession. It requires a warm greenhouse, and is propagated by cuttings. The soil should be a sandy light loam: in winter it does not require much water, and being of comparatively small growth, should not have a very large pot.

Ceanothus cœruleus.

G. Loddiges del.

G. Cooke sc.

No. 110.

CEANOTHUS CŒRULEUS.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This elegant plant is a native of New Holland; it was first brought to France by Captain Baudin, and is yet very rare. Our plant, which we received from our friend Mr. Parmentier, of Enghein, flowered beautifully in the latter months of summer. It gives no promise of bearing seed here, and being not easily propagated, will probably be a very scarce plant. It requires the shelter of the greenhouse in winter, and should be planted in a mixture of loam and peat.

Astragalus leucophæus.

G. C. del. & sc.

No. 111.

ASTRAGALUS LEUCOPHÆUS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

Some one or other of the very numerous family, to which this belongs, have been found scattered about in almost every part of the world. It nevertheless seems to be not exactly determined of what particular country our present plant is a native: we have had it in cultivation for many years, and find it one of the most easy to manage of the whole genus. It is a hardy perennial, of low stature, growing very well in a small pot, and producing its pleasing flowers successively through the greater part of the summer months. They are frequently succeeded by ripe seeds, from which alone it can be propagated. It should have a light loamy soil, and requires no farther care than watering in dry weather.

Correa speciosa.

No. 112.

CORRÆA SPECIOSA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

Not many plants can vie in beauty with the splendid subject now before us. Introduced a few years since from New South Wales, it is now become a most striking ornament of the greenhouse. We can hardly name a particular time for its flowering, as, indeed, it is in bloom in succession almost through the whole year. It is one of those favoured few which make the dreariest season smile, and cheer and raise the heart in joyful praises to the all-bountiful Creator, even when

> "Dread Winter spreads his latest glooms,
> And reigns tremendous o'er the conquered year."

The Corræa Speciosa succeeds very well in a mixture of peat earth and loam, and may, although not without difficulty, be propagated by cuttings. As this process, however, is slow, it is likely to continue a scarce plant. It is not at all tender, requiring merely the ordinary greenhouse management.

Zamia pygmæa.

No. 113.

ZAMIA PYGMÆA.

Class.	Order.
DIOECIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

Palms form a grand and most distinguished class of plants: the great Linnaeus designated them most justly, the princes of the vegetable world. They are indeed so distinct from any other kind, that it is to be regretted any system should require their being separated and scattered about among plants to which they bear no affinity whatever.

Palms are all natives of warm climates; chiefly within the tropics. In some countries, as in the Island of Java, their magnificent heads overtopping the vastest forests, confer upon the landscape an air of grandeur far surpassing any thing which, in these more temperate regions, we can at all conceive.

The Palms have long been objects of our most particular attention: since we have discarded the use of tan, and heated our houses by steam, they have flourished in a most unusual manner.

The one at present before us is a very small kind, seldom exceeding a foot in height.

It is from the West Indies, and very difficult to increase, rarely producing an off-set. It requires constant stove heat, and thrives very well in sandy loam and peat earth: the flowering season varies, and is wholly uncertain.

Erica mundula.

Loddiges del.

No. 114.

ERICA MUNDULA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

What can be more neat and pretty than the charming little plant before us? It surely was formed to delight the eye of the attentive observer. And there is a kind of nameless elegance about it, which renders its attraction irresistible. As usual with this beautiful genus, it is from South Africa, of very moderate growth, and flowers in the spring, as soon as it is but two or three inches high. Its treatment is the same as the other heaths, loving plenty of air, and in warm weather a very good supply of water. The soil should be sandy peat, observing not to put the plant into too large a pot. It is propagated by cuttings.

Erica Blandfordiana.

A. Loddiges del.

No. 115.

ERICA BLANDFORDIANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This is of considerably larger growth than the foregoing sort, attaining sometimes three or four feet in height. The spring is its flowering season, when it remains a long time in perfection. It generally grows erect, and forms a sort of graceful pyramid, almost covered with blossoms from top to bottom. It is also from the Cape of Good Hope, and must be protected by the greenhouse, requiring similar management with the other species as to soil, &c. It may be increased either by cuttings, or seeds, which frequently ripen in this country.

Phyllanthus reticulata

G. Loddiges del.

No. 116.

PHYLLANTHUS RETICULATA.

Class.	Order.
MONOECIA	*MONADELPHIA.*

....

We have not found this species to agree with any description that we are acquainted with: the branches grow horizontally: the leaves are of a membranaceous consistence, with a beautiful network of veins on their under side, which are somewhat glaucous. The flowers are produced in axillary pendulous bunches: they are without scent.

We obtained this plant originally from the collection of Mr. Hibbert, where it was considered an East Indian production. It must be constantly preserved in the stove, and flowers in the autumn. We have propagated it by cuttings, and find it to flourish in a loam and peat soil.

Iatropha gofsipifolia.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 117.

JATROPHA GOSSYPIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
MONŒCIA	*MONADELPHIA.*

This is a native of the West Indies, growing, in dry soils, to the height of two or three feet. It was cultivated in England a long time ago, by Miller. We raised our plants from seeds, which came from Jamaica about four years since: several of them flowered last summer, continuing in succession a considerable time: they were not succeeded by seeds, but may be propagated by cuttings. They require the constant heat of a stove; also, a light soil, and not too much water. The stem is of a succulent nature, and usually bare of leaves, except near the top. There are curious hairs about the leaf-stalks, many of which are branched, and at their ends are a sort of little glands.

Euphorbia cyparissias

G. Cooke fect

No. 118.

EUPHORBIA CYPARISSIAS.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*TRIGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of various parts of Europe. Parkinson says it was found oftentimes in country gardens in his days, almost 200 years since. It was probably used in the simple practice of those times, by way of remedy in various disorders.

It is a neat little herbaceous plant, when cultivated in a small pot, and flowers in the beginning of summer. No particular care is requisite, as it is perfectly hardy, and flourishes in any soil or situation.

Helicteris isora.

No. 119.

HELICTERES ISORA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*DODECANDRIA.*

....

This singular plant is a native of the West India Islands; it has been cultivated a considerable time in this country, and flowered with us in the autumn. When the blossoms first open, they are of a sort of neutral tint, which on the following day changes to a fine scarlet.

It requires the stove heat, except during the months of July and August, when it will bear the open air very well. It should be potted in a soil composed of loam and peat, and may be propagated by cuttings. It does not take up much room, seldom growing above two feet in height.

Pomaderris phylicæfolia

No. 120.

POMADERRIS PHYLICÆFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This neat little plant is a native of New Holland, lately introduced. It flowers abundantly in the summer, and though not a very splendid subject, is nevertheless well worthy a place in the greenhouse. It is not particularly tender, but thrives very well with the ordinary management. The soil which it appears to like best is sandy peat. We have succeeded very well in propagating it by cuttings.

Cyrtopodium Andersonii.

G. Cooke fec.

No. 121.

CYRTOPODIUM ANDERSONII *.

Class. Order.
GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

....

This elegant plant received its specific name in honour of our late much-valued friend, Dr. A. Anderson, of St. Vincent. The garden at that place was indebted to his exertions and perseverance for much of its celebrity, as indeed he spared neither pains nor labour to increase its possessions. Liberality marked this good man's character; he delighted to communicate out of his abundance: he was one of our most esteemed correspondents for many years, and his name will not soon be obliterated from our memory. As we walk among the plants in our stoves, which once were his, the recollection of him will often still

"Implore the passing tribute of a sigh."

Our plant was received many years ago from St. Vincent, of which island it is a native. Though it flowers regularly every spring, it has never increased: it annually

* Reduced to one-eighth of the natural size.

produces a new stem, the old ones remaining for several years one after another undecayed. It seems to grow pretty well in loam, sandy peat, and decayed wood, or leaves, and must have constant stove heat.

Phyteuma orbicularis

No. 122.

PHYTEUMA ORBICULARIS.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

The subject before us is a native of the continent of Europe, and many places in England also. We consider it a beautiful little herbaceous plant; and, although indigenous, it will not displease us in any garden. It seldom exceeds a few inches in height, flowering in summer for a considerable time.

The neatest way of keeping it is in a small pot in light loamy soil, in any situation.

Arbutus unedo *rubra*.

G.C. del.t & f.

No. 123.

ARBUTUS UNEDO *Rubra.*

Class. *Order.*
DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

....

The Arbutus is one of the greatest ornaments of a garden in the autumnal months, especially in those favoured situations in which it produces its fruit. As this takes twelve months to come to maturity, it is in perfection in the flowering season of the succeeding year. Being a tolerably hardy tree, in common winters it endures very well; but, in very severe ones, is often destroyed. It is a native of the south of Europe, and some parts of Asia; it is also found in considerable abundance about the famous Lake of Killarney, in Ireland; but whether it was originally a spontaneous production of that country, perhaps admits of doubt: it might have been brought from Spain, as there was a very early intercourse between the ancient religious houses in both countries; and it is not impossible that the Arbutus, finding a soil and situation suited to its nature, has in course of time natu-

ralized itself. This of course can be no more than mere conjecture.

The red variety is propagated by layers, which require two years to root sufficiently. They will grow in any light soil.

Erica barbata.

No. 124.

ERICA BARBATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced in 1799, by George Hibbert, Esq. It is by some called barbata major, under which name it has been figured by Mr. Andrews. It is rather uncertain in its season of flowering: our drawing was made in April, but we have sometimes had it in bloom in the middle of winter. It is a very neat species, a native of the Cape, requiring an airy situation in the green-house, with plenty of water, and to be potted in sandy peat earth. It may be propagated either by seeds or cuttings.

Erica mammosa

No. 125.

ERICA MAMMOSA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This is the Erica mammosa of Linnæus's Mantissa. Willdenow, however, has retained Thunberg's name, abietina, to it. It is from the Cape, and has been cultivated here a long time. It is a remarkably rich and splendid sort. The flowers are so very close together, and so large, as to form almost a solid mass. They come out generally about September, and continue in succession till near the end of the year. We have never found them produce any seeds. This, however, is the less to be regretted, as they are increased with facility by cuttings. We formerly had two other varieties of this plant; the one much smaller and of a paler colour, the other almost white. It requires the airy green-house, and protection from frost, with a sandy peat soil, and abundance of water at all times, particularly in hot weather.

Pyrethrum saxatile

No. 126.

PYRETHRUM SAXATILE.

Class. *SYNGENESIA* Order. *POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.*

....

This is by some considered a variety of Pyrethrum Alpinum of Willdenow, (Chrysanthenum Alpinum of earlier authors;) it however appears to us to differ specifically.

It is a native of the Alps of Switzerland, a perennial plant of very low growth, rarely exceeding two inches, and quite hardy with us, being cultivated in a small pot without any shelter. It may be increased by separating the roots in the spring. The blossoms are produced in the beginning of summer, continuing a considerable time. The plant is well adapted for ornamenting a rock.

Stapelia irrorata

No. 127.

STAPELIA IRRORATA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This curious vegetable is like most of the genus, a native of the arid lands which lie to the northward of the Cape of Good Hope. It was first discovered by Mr. Masson, who gave a figure of it in his Stapeliæ Novæ.

We received ours from our worthy friend, George Scholl, in 1799. It flowers readily every year in the latter part of summer. The plant is easily propagated by cuttings, and should be potted in light loamy earth, with the mixture of a little decayed morter. It requires a dry green-house in winter, when little or no water is needed. In summer, Stapelias do very well on a hot bed, and then should be allowed plenty of moisture.

Piper coriaceum.

No. 128.

PIPER CORIACEUM.

Class. Order.
DIANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

....

A native of Jamaica: we raised it from seeds, about three years since. It is a low succulent shrub, with jointed, somewhat distorted branches, which put out roots at the joints. The leaves are about three or four inches long, alternate, smooth, lanceolete, ovate, attenuated towards the base, spikes on short red peduncles, some opposite the leaves and some terminal; each peduncle is furnished with a small bracte. It requires the heat of the stove, and may be readily propagated by cuttings; soil, loam and peat.

N° [illegible]

Brucea ferruginea.

G.L. [illegible] del.

No. 129.

BRUCEA FERRUGINEA.

Class.	Order.
DIOECIA	*TETRANDRIA.*

....

Our present subject, though not among the most beautiful, is still very interesting, from the celebrated traveller who brought it from Abyssinia, and after whom it was named by Sir Joseph Banks. It seems to be nearly the only plant which Mr. Bruce brought from that almost-inaccessible country, although several very fine ones are represented in his travels. The root, he informs us, is used in Abyssinia as a remedy for the dysentery. It grows pretty freely in the stove, potted in loam and peat earth, and flowered with us in December. We have increased it by cuttings.

Cypripedium humile.

No. 130.

CYPRIPEDIUM HUMILE.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*DIANDRIA.*

....

The Cypripedium Humile of Willdenow, or Acaule of older writers, is a native of North America. We have received it many times from our Philadelphia friends; in the neighbourhood of which city it is found wild, but not abundant, repeated spoliations having much thinned it.

We have always found it to be a difficult plant to manage, and can seldom keep it more than two or three years. Its native soil is black peat earth, upon coarse sparkling sand: the nearer this can be imitated, of course the better. Out of doors our springs seem too cold for this plant; it should, therefore, be kept under glass at that season: it flowers, when first imported, very freely, in May or June. We have never been able to propagate it; and, being a very beautiful plant, we shall not be satisfied with ourselves till we can get it to thrive better than it yet has done.

No 131.

Cistus alpestris.

G Cooke del^t & sc.

No. 131.

CISTUS ALPESTRIS.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

There exists a good deal of confusion in this numerous genus. Linnæus, in his time, complained of it, and it has since probably been increased. Our present species we can scarcely doubt is the alpestris of Allioni; this has been by some confounded with serpyllifolius, a sort which, according to Willdenow, has stipules, which ours decidedly has not. Others have referred it to œlandicus, of which we have a specimen, which differs very much from it. We received this plant, about the year 1792, from our much valued friend, Baron von Zois, and have had it in cultivation ever since, without perceiving in it the smallest variation: this is a somewhat singular circumstance in a family so subject to sport. It is a native of the Austrian Alps, not often growing above three or four inches high: with us it is easily cultivated in a small pot in loamy soil. It is a plant well adapted for rock-work, and produces its flowers in abundance in the spring, before

any of the other species. They are seldom seen in perfection, except by persons who love to wander abroad in those delightful hours, when

> "Morn her rosy steps in th' eastern clime
> Advancing, sows the earth with orient pearl."

Ægiphila martinicensis.

No. 132.

ÆGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS.

Class. Order.
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This is a middle-sized shrub in the West Indies, growing about five or six feet in height: with us it rarely exceeds half that size. It must be preserved in the stove during winter; but in the summer season does very well out of doors for the space of two months.

It flowers late in autumn: the blossoms are not very conspicuous, but the leaves being of a fine, healthy green, and the plant easy of culture, taking little room, it is fairly entitled to a place in a collection. It propagates freely by cuttings, thriving in a light, loamy soil.

Erica erosa.

No. 133.

ERICA EROSA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This handsome species is of very late introduction from the Cape of Good Hope. It is slow of growth, and never exceeds a sort of dwarfish size. The season of its flowering is in April or May—sometimes later. We have found it very difficult to raise by cuttings; and as it does not seem likely to bear seed, it will never become plentiful. This plant, like the rest of its family, loves pure air, and is extremely impatient of confinement, especially in a house which is heated by fire flues. Where steam is employed, the air is rendered much more congenial to healthful vegetation, particularly in this genus.

Erica concava.

G. Loddiges, del.

No. 134.

ERICA CONCAVA.

Class. Order.
OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

This is a charming little plant, delicate in all its parts, and bearing great abundance of flowers. The spring is the season in which they are produced, continuing for a long time in perfection. It is a native of the Cape, introduced about the year 1808. The usual care is needed for it; also sandy peat soil, in which it thrives. It rarely grows above a foot or eighteen inches in height.

Stapelia deflexa

No. 135.

STAPELIA DEFLEXA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This is a species which has been discovered since the time of Masson. It was sent by Scholl to Vienna, whence it has been brought to this country. The flowers (as is indeed the case in the whole of this genus) are curiously formed: they have not the offensive smell peculiar to many. The season of their appearance is in autumn. The plant requires little care more than a moderately warm green-house: hardly any water is needed in winter. It ought to remain within during the whole year, and in hot weather may safely be allowed a more plentiful supply. The soil should be loam, mixed with lime rubbish. It is readily propagated by cuttings.

Dracæna ferrea

No. 136.

DRACÆNA FERREA *.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the southern parts of China and Cochin China, where it is also planted for ornament: it is called terminalis by some writers, under which name Jacquin has given a good figure of it. The singular colour of its leaves renders it a most distinguished plant for a stove. There is a great deal of the appearance of a palm about it, as well in the stem as in the mode of flowering. In the winter season the blossoms appear. We have never had them succeeded by seeds: but have propagated it both by cuttings and tubers of the root, which, if taken off in the spring, will, in time, form young plants. It will not thrive out of the stove, although not very tender, and grows very well in a loamy soil.

* Reduced to about one-eighth the size.

Mantisia saltatoria.

No. 137.

MANTISIA SALTATORIA.

Class. Order.
MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

....

This beautiful plant is a native of the East Indies; it was introduced some few years since by Sir Abraham Hume, Bart. The blossoms are extremely curious in their form, very much resembling some of the Orchideæ. The flower-stem is produced in the spring, just as the leaves are beginning to appear; it continues a long time, as several flowers are produced in succession from each of the joints. After they are over, the leaf-stem grows up in general to one or two feet in height, furnished with several narrow, longish, reed-like leaves. These die off in winter, and the root, which is thick and fleshy, remains dormant; during which time it should not have too much water. It must be kept constantly in the stove, and is propagated by dividing the roots. Sandy loam, with a portion of peat, is a very suitable soil for it.

Pafsiflora hirsuta.

No. 138.

PASSIFLORA HIRSUTA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*PENTANDRIA.*

....

A native of the West Indies, which has been long since introduced. It grows very freely in the stove, often running twenty feet in the course of a summer. The flowers are very pretty, although not so conspicuous as many of this genus; being small, they require to be more closely examined: they generally open in the morning, and remain only about five or six hours before they begin to fade; yet they are produced in such abundance, that our plant was, for two or three months, hardly a day without a considerable number. It is very readily propagated by cuttings: any kind of loamy soil is perfectly suitable for it.

Pelargonium ardens.

No. 139.

PELARGONIUM ARDENS.

Class. *MONADELPHIA* Order. *PENTANDRIA.*

....

This is a very handsome species, and of novel introduction from the Cape. It flowers freely during the summer months. Being somewhat tender, it should be constantly kept in a warm green-house, observing to be rather sparing of water in the winter. It is not propagated so readily as many of the species, but will increase by dividing the roots in the spring. Sandy loam, mixed with a portion of peat, forms a proper soil for it. Being of very moderate growth, it may be kept in a small-sized pot.

Camellia japonica *incarnata*

No. 140.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *incarnata.*

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*POLYANDRIA.*

....

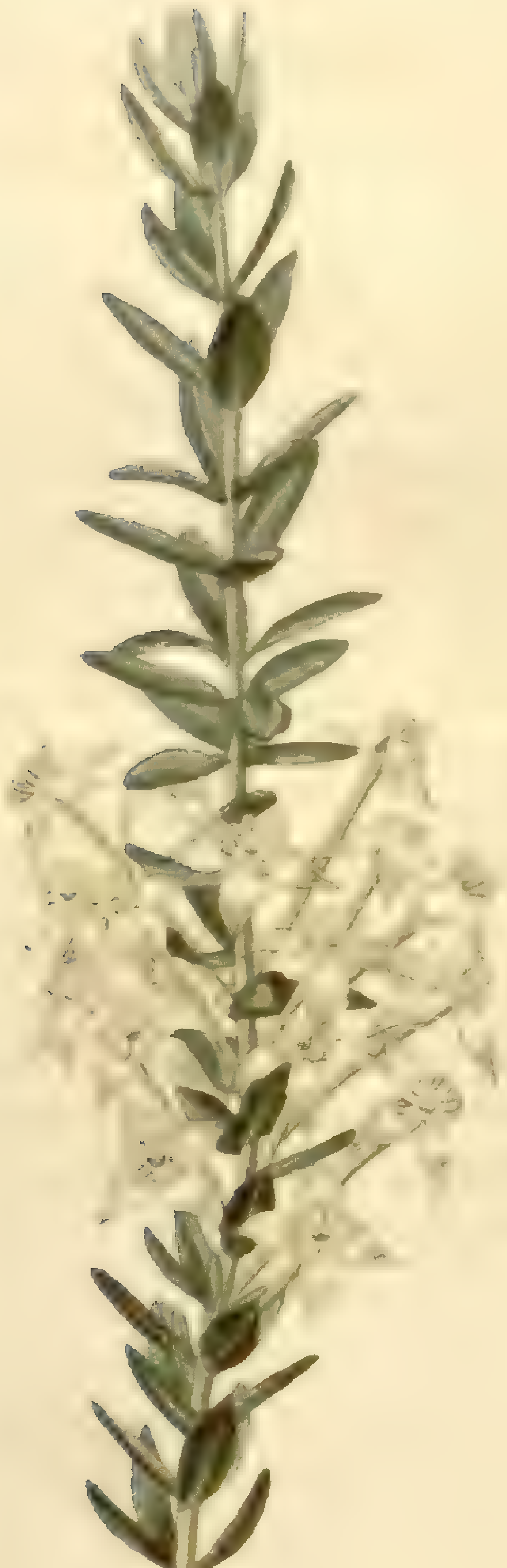
This very elegant variety was first introduced by the late Lady A. Hume, about the year 1806; hence it has been generally known by the name of Lady Hume's blush.

Within the last fifteen years the green-houses in Europe have received a wonderful accession of splendour in the numerous varieties of Camellia, which form such a magnificent display in the early spring. There can hardly be a grander sight in nature than a large house full of these beautiful plants when in bloom. We have sometimes had upwards of twenty thousand flowers of the different varieties all open at once. They continue for a considerable time, especially if shaded a little from the sun.

Twelve distinct sorts are at present cultivated in this country. They have all been originally imported from China, where it is said that several more kinds exist. They are easily managed, thriving in a mixture of loam and peat earth: they should have plenty of

water, especially in the flowering season. The single is increased by cuttings, and the double sorts are usually grafted upon it.

No 141



Struthiola ovata

G. C. delt et fc

No. 141.

STRUTHIOLA OVATA.

Class. Order.
TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Our present plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced in 1792. It is a very free grower, quickly attaining the height of two or three feet, but is seldom long lived, being apt to go off when three or four years old. This, however, is the less to be regretted, as it is easily increased by cuttings; and the young plants generally flower profusely the first or second year. Although the blossoms are not very showy, they produce a neat and pleasing variety. The plants require the greenhouse in the winter season, with a large portion of air: they should be potted in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and not over-watered. The flowering season is commonly in the beginning of summer.

Davallia canariensis

No. 142.

DAVALLIA CANARIENSIS.

Class. *CRYPTOGAMIA* Order. *FILICES.*

This Genus has been named by the learned president of the Linnæan Society in honour of Mr. Daval, of Switzerland, whom the late Mr. Curtis often mentions as having contributed to his collection. It was originally called Trichomanes Canariensis, under which name Jacquin has given a good figure of it: it is a native of the Canary Islands. In England it has been long known; and the curious form of its root has procured for it the appellation of Hare's foot fern. Being not at all tender, a common greenhouse protection is all that it needs: a loamy soil suits it exceeding well. The mode of increasing it is by simply dividing the roots in the spring or summer.

Goodyera discolor

No. 143.

GOODYERA DISCOLOR.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This curious plant is of late introduction from Rio Janeiro; it flowers freely in the winter season, and is of tolerably easy culture. It should be potted in a mixture of decayed wood or leaves, and preserved constantly in the stove, propagating itself by suckers, which are not unfrequently produced. The leaves are fleshy, of a rich velvety texture, and sparkle on their surface in a beautiful manner: the flowers are of pretty long continuance.

We have great reason to believe that many plants of this class, quite unknown in Europe, exist in South America. When the present unhappy troubles are ended, and a free intercourse shall be established, we may expect a great number of most valuable articles from that interesting country.

Drawn by Miss Pebelle

Erica aitoniana

No. 144.

ERICA AITONIANA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a most singular species, and when seen at a little distance, the flowers might be mistaken for a jasmine instead of a heath. It has received its name in honour of Mr. Aiton, gardener to his Majesty, at Kew.

It is a remarkably slender growing sort, although the flower is so large: the plants seldom exceed two feet in height; they are rather difficult to increase by cuttings, and do not bear seeds in this country; for which reason they are somewhat scarce. It was introduced about the year 1793, and flowers very freely in the summer months: the treatment it requires is pretty much the same as for the other Ericas: the soil should be sandy peat, and the pots not too large.

№ 145

Erica verticillata

No. 145.

ERICA VERTICILLATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We are of opinion, with Professor Willdenow, and others, that this ought not to be considered as a variety of mammosa; though perhaps the specific differences may be but slight. However, in such a very numerous genus, we cannot look for these to be in all cases very opposite. It is a most beautiful kind, flowering in the autumnal months, and continuing a long time: it was introduced about 1790. We find it a very robust sort; it will frequently grow five or six feet in height: it should be kept in the greenhouse in winter, but not too much confined, being tolerably hardy. The soil, sandy peat: it is readily increased by cuttings.

Justicia nervosa

No. 146.

JUSTICIA NERVOSA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This has been called Eranthemum pulchellum by some; under which name Mr. Andrews has figured it. Later authors have thought fit to join it to the genus Justicia, already perhaps too large. It differs from nearly all the Justicias very conspicuously, by its equal corolla. Justicia pulchella, of Roxburgh, has been referred to this plant; but this reference must either be incorrect, or his figure must be very bad; as there is but little resemblance between them. It is a native of India, introduced here in 1796: with us it flowers in winter and spring, and is very ornamental; it does not grow large. In winter it must have the stove heat; but in summer may be exposed two or three months with advantage. It grows in loamy soil, and propagates freely by cuttings.

Liatris pumila

No. 147.

LIATRIS PUMILA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

The subject before us is a native of North America. It is nearly related to the Liatris (or, as it was formerly called, Serratula) spicata. It is perfectly hardy, and may be kept with advantage in a moderate sized pot, in light loamy soil: the flowers are produced in the latter end of summer; they seldom exceed a foot in height; sometimes they are succeeded by ripe seeds. The plant may also be propagated, though slowly, by separating the root, which is a sort of tuber.

Many beautiful plants may be expected from the vast almost unknown tracts of Western America. Thus does every newly-explored country afford fresh causes to admire the wonders of Creating Power, and to adore the bounteous Author of them all.

F. Loddiges del.

Petiveria alliacea

No. 148.

PETIVERIA ALLIACEA.

Class.	Order.
HEPTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant was named by Plumier in honour of the celebrated James Petiver, an apothecary of London, well known as a collector of natural history; who published many very curious articles about the end of the seventeenth century.

It is a native of the West Indies, and has been long introduced into England, flowering in the autumn, and frequently producing ripe seeds; the leaves have a powerful unpleasant smell: it is readily propagated by cuttings, and grows well in loamy soil. In winter it must be kept in the stove, but in summer it does very well out of doors.

Indigofera australis.

G Loddiges del.

G Cooke sc.

No. 149.

INDIGOFERA AUSTRALIS.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

This elegant plant is a native of New South Wales, and was found among some of the first importations from that prolific country. Being so very free in flowering, it is deservedly considered a lively and ornamental greenhouse plant: its season for blooming is the spring and beginning of summer, continuing for a long time: we propagate it pretty freely by cuttings, and it thrives very well in light loamy soil. It makes a good plant for a conservatory; as when planted in the ground, it grows much handsomer and flowers stronger than in a pot: it may be trained to a pillar or fastened to a wall, (though not properly speaking a climber), and in such situation is seen to great advantage.

Daphne gnidium.

No. 150.

DAPHNE GNIDIUM.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of Italy and Spain: it is said to have been cultivated in England so long ago as the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Gerarde, who called it, according to the quaint nomenclature of his day, "Spurge flax."

It has, no doubt, been many times lost in this country and restored again since that time: for being not quite hardy, every severe winter has generally destroyed it: we find it best to keep it in a frame, defended from frost: it is a neat growing plant, and succeeds in a pot in loam and peat earth. We raised a parcel of it from seeds, sent us a few years since by our excellent friend, John Thompson, Esq. which were collected by himself in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. A very good method of propagating it is by grafting it in April, either on the Mezeron or Wood-laurel, on which it takes very readily. It flowers in the summer months, and continues pretty long in bloom.

Scilla sibirica

G.C. delᵗ et.

No. 151.

SCILLA SIBIRICA.

Class.	Order.
HEXANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We received this beautiful little plant from Holland, about the year 1800, since which time it has not failed to gratify us every spring with its brilliant flowers: they do not rise above five or six inches from the ground, and continue in perfection a considerable time. It is a native of Siberia. The bulbs should always remain in the ground. They thrive in sandy loam, and increase by off-sets sparingly. Like several others of this genus, they do not succeed in pots. This forms a very elegant addition to the list of early spring plants, a description of the vegetable kingdom, which, perhaps, in a peculiar manner, more than any other, seem to impress the contemplative mind with delightful sentiments of gratitude towards their generous Creator.

Corræa alba

No. 152.

CORRÆA ALBA.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant was obtained among some of the first arrivals of seeds from New South Wales. It has been successfully cultivated, till it has at length become pretty general.

Although far from possessing the splendor of the speciosa, it has several desirable qualities: it is scarcely ever out of bloom. We find it increases readily by cuttings, and grows freely in loam and peat soil. It is a very hardy greenhouse plant; protection from frost being all that it requires. In a conservatory, it is sometimes seen to form a very beautiful figure.

G. Loddiges del.

Erica orbicularis.

No. 153.

ERICA ORBICULARIS.

Class. *OCTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is another of those called Blæria, and we believe makes, with our No. 85, the only two species which are at present in a living state in this country. We raised a third sort some years since from Cape seeds; but it has been long entirely lost. Our present plant blows freely in autumn and beginning of winter. The orbicular heads of the flowers make a very neat appearance: it has been known in this country some years, is propagated by cuttings, and requires the greenhouse with plenty of air: soil, light sandy peat.

Erica daphnoides.

No. 154.

ERICA DAPHNOIDES.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We esteem this a very desirable species, yielding to few in elegance. It has been introduced within these few years, and in the spring months produces its beautiful flowers: there is a kind of nameless delicacy about them, which art in vain may strive to represent. It should have an airy place, while in the greenhouse in the winter months, and grows very well in sandy peat earth: it is increased with considerable facility by cuttings.

Zamia debilis

No. 155.

ZAMIA DEBILIS.

Class. *DIOECIA* Order. *POLYANDRIA.*

This elegant Palm is said to be a native of the West Indies. It has been known for a considerable time in this country; but is still very rare, and gives not the least appearance of increasing with us.

Our plant flowered in the month of March; it was about three feet in height: we have represented the spadix of the natural size, and given a distant view of the whole plant in the back-ground.

It requires the stove heat constantly. The most suitable soil for it is a mixture of sandy loam and peat earth.

Loddiges del.

Epipactis palustris

No. 156.

EPIPACTIS PALUSTRIS.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This very pretty plant (Serapias Palustris of many writers) is a native of Europe, and is found in many parts of our own country in moist places. Contrary to most of this class, it is extremely easy of culture; we have preserved it many years in small pots without the least protection. It never fails flowering in July and August, and is well worthy of a place in any garden. It multiplies itself readily by its creeping roots, and grows very well in light loamy soil.

Tristania nerifolia

No. 157.

TRISTANIA NERIIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*ICOSANDRIA.*

....

Our present plant is a native of New South Wales: it was, with the two other species, separated from Melaleuca by Mr. Brown. It is a very ornamental greenhouse plant, even when not in flower; having a strong fine leaf of a rich deep green, and retaining its foliage particularly well throughout the year. It is not at all tender, flowering abundantly in the summer months; it was introduced about 1804. The soil most eligible for it is loam and peat: it may be propagated without much difficulty by cuttings.

Rubus rosæfolius

G. Loddiges, del.   G.C. sc.

No. 158.

RUBUS ROSÆFOLIUS.

Class. *ICOSANDRIA* — Order. *POLYGYNIA.*

....

We raised this plant from seeds, with which we were kindly furnished by our valued friend J. V. Thompson, Esq. who collected it in the Mauritius. The plants flowered when about a foot high; they seem to grow pretty freely, and although we have hitherto kept them in the stove, they will probably bear a cooler temperature. They propagate readily either by cuttings or suckers, which are freely produced; a light loamy soil agrees very well with them, but they will grow in almost any kind of earth.

Amaryllis spectabilis

No. 159.

AMARYLLIS SPECTABILIS*.

Class. *HEXANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant plant seems to rank between the vittata and reginæ. It is not exactly certain of what country it is a native; the history of it being enveloped in much obscurity; but it is probably from Brazil. It is very ornamental, flowering in the spring and continuing pretty long, if not kept too hot: it is well to keep it in the stove till it shoots up a flower stem, and then remove it into the greenhouse, which makes the flowers last a considerable time longer. It is propagated by off-sets, and requires a sandy loam.

* Reduced to one-fourth the size.

Epigæa repens

No. 160.

EPIGÆA REPENS.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

We have before us a most beautiful little plant, a native of North America, trailing on the ground in shady woods. In this country it is somewhat difficult to cultivate or increase; the best way is to keep it in a moderate sized pot placed in the shade in summer, and in winter preserved in a frame under glass. The flowers come out pretty early in spring, generally in April: they are extremely delicate and fragrant. We have sometimes had them succeeded by ripe seeds, which are very small, and from which we have raised several plants: the most suitable soil is peat earth. This charming plant will amply repay all the pains that may be taken in cultivating it; when in flower, it possesses peculiar attractions.

Diosma amo....

No. 161.

DIOSMA AMŒNA.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

This elegant sort has been cultivated for a considerable time under the name of Ovata; a name already given to a totally different species, which has occasioned some confusion. Our plant differs from Uniflora in the form of the flowers and leaves: the latter are shorter, broader, and of thicker consistence, distinguishing the two kinds at first sight. Like all the other Diosmas, it is a native of the Cape, and was introduced in 1798. It is a very beautiful greenhouse plant, flowering in profusion in April and May. It may be readily propagated by cuttings, and succeeds in a mixture of loam and peat in equal proportions. The pots should not be too large, nor should they have too much water. The leaves smell agreeably, but the flowers are scentless.

An attempt has been made by some of the German botanists to divide this genus into four, or more; but it is at best rather doubtful whether the materials they possessed would qualify them for the task; and their arrangement is not likely to be generally followed.

Carifsa spinarum.

No. 162.

CARISSA SPINARUM.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

A native of the East Indies: it was introduced about the year 1810, and flowers regularly in the spring, making a very lively, cheerful appearance. It frequently puts out suckers from the roots, by which it is increased, as it may also by cuttings. The branches are armed with thorns, which come out in pairs at each alternate joint. A loamy soil, with a mixture of peat earth, is very suitable for it. We find it necessary to preserve it in the stove; and if this be upon the old principle, it must be plunged in the tan.

No. 163

Oxylobium arborescens

G C del et sc

No. 163.

OXYLOBIUM ARBORESCENS.

Class.	Order.
DECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

We are indebted for this beautiful plant to New South Wales, the source of so many elegant productions. It flowers with us abundantly in the month of April, forming a very neat and handsome addition to the number of greenhouse plants. It was introduced about the year 1806: we have propagated it pretty readily by cuttings. It will also sometimes produce ripe seeds here. It may be kept in a moderate sized pot, in a mixture of peat earth and loam. It is also very well adapted for a conservatory, as it grows and flowers far more freely when planted in the full ground, which is generally the case with the papilionaceous plants of New Holland.

No. 164.

Menziesia cœrulea.

Loddiges del. G. C. sc

No. 164.

MENZIESIA CŒRULEA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This genus was named by Sir J. E. Smith, in honour of Mr. A. Menzies, who, in a voyage round the world, with Captain Vancouver, collected many new and rare plants.

The present species has been found in the highlands of Scotland, as well as in the other northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, growing on mountainous wilds. Such inhospitable spots, however dreary, and however rugged, when adorned by the hand of the Almighty with this charming plant, must yet wear a smile. But where, indeed, is the place throughout His wide domain, in which no witness can be found of His unspeakable goodness?

We have succeeded pretty well with this plant in a small pot in sandy peat earth; keeping it, in hot weather, in a shady place. It has even perfected its seeds with us, and may also be increased by cuttings. By some authors it has been called Andromeda Cœrulea, A. Taxifolia, and Erica Cœrulea, to which last genus, in our humble opinion, it might, with the greatest propriety, be even now attached.

Justicia bicolor

No. 165.

JUSTICIA BICOLOR.

Class. *DIANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

....

We have here a very pretty flowering stove plant, a native of the Phillipine islands, introduced about the year 1802.

It produces its blossoms at different seasons with us, continuing a long time in succession. The rich marking on the petals gives it a striking appearance. It is easily cultivated in a moderate sized pot and loamy soil; and may be increased with facility by cuttings.

Being not very tender, it may be inured in the summer months to the open air with much advantage.

No 166

Aretia vitaliana

G.C. del et sc

No. 166.

ARETIA VITALIANA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This pretty little plant is a native of the Pyrenees in very elevated situations, where it forms a sort of turf, not growing above an inch in height. With us it is perfectly hardy, and, kept in a pot, flowers in April and May. It is a very suitable plant for a rock, on which it will be found very ornamental, as it retains its foliage throughout the year. It is propagated by dividing the roots in spring, and should be planted in light, undunged loam.

Erica pubescens.

No. 167.

ERICA PUBESCENS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a neat little plant in the winter season, during which time it continues in blossom, sometimes for three or four months; and being readily increased, has been very generally cultivated. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced, about 1790, by that industrious and indefatigable collector, Francis Masson, who, according to the Hortus Kewensis, certainly sent more plants to this country than ever any other individual did.

No. 168.

Erica shannoni.

No. 168.

ERICA SHANNONI.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This fine species was named in compliment to the Right Honourable Countess of Shannon, a liberal encourager of botanical pursuits. It produces its superb flowers in the months of June and July, sometimes later, continuing a long time in perfection. It was introduced about the year 1806, but the difficulty with which it is increased by cuttings, renders it still somewhat scarce.

It is a native of the Cape, and requires the usual greenhouse treatment, with abundance of air and sandy peat soil.

Myosotis scorpioides.

No. 169.

MYOSOTIS SCORPIOIDES.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

A good deal of confusion has existed concerning this plant, which has occasioned much discussion among botanists. The truth seems to be, that in different soils and situations it wears very different appearances in form, size, and duration. We received ours from Scotland some years since, during which time we have found it to be perennial, and not to exceed the height of six or eight inches.

It is found in many parts of our island, as well as throughout the north of Europe. There is much beauty in the flowers, which are produced in the spring, and last a considerable time. The best way to keep it is in a small pot, in any kind of soil or exposure.

Camellia japonica *atrorubens*

No 170.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA *atrorubens*.

Class. Order.

MONADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.*

....

We received the original plant of this magnificent variety from China, in 1809. It differs materially from all the other sorts, being of a more robust habit, and flowering a good deal later. The flowers remain upon the plant after fading, when they change to a deep red purple, producing a singular effect. Like the others, it requires the greenhouse, with very little warmth in winter. But the plants should not be too early exposed in the summer to the open air: it is far better to keep them in the house after the other plants are out, and not to remove them till the flower-buds for the following season are discernible; they may then remain in a sheltered situation till the middle of September, before they are brought in again. In winter they should have a good circulation of air, for want of which sometimes the flower-buds will fall off. The proper soil is loam and peat.

Stylidium fruticosum

No. 171.

STYLIDIUM FRUTICOSUM.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*DIANDRIA.*

....

This interesting little plant is a native of the south coast of New Holland, and was introduced in 1803. It requires the green-house in winter. It frequently produces ripe seeds, and may also be increased by cuttings. The soil should be sandy loam. It does not grow to any considerable size, therefore the pots need not be very large.

We have at present only two or three species out of the forty-five described by Mr. Brown. These plants are remarkable for the irritability of the column in the flower. This is curved, and when touched underneath, it flies over by a sudden spring to the opposite side: in a short time it resumes its former situation. This curious property is doubtless intended by the Omnipotent Creator for some wise purpose, which we are wholly incapable of accounting for. But how little indeed do we really understand, even of things which are every day under our immediate observation! In viewing such

a subject, the mind cannot help feeling the narrowness of its own powers; and learning a natural and perhaps not an unprofitable lesson of humility.

Quafsia amara.

G. Loddiges del.ᵗ

G. C. sc.

No. 172.

QUASSIA AMARA.

Class. *DECANDRIA* — Order. *MONOGYNIA.*

This genus received its name from Linnæus in honour of a Surinam negro, called Quassi, who first found out the virtues of its wood, in curing the fever of that country of which it is a native. The whole of the tree, bark, wood, leaves, and flowers, are of the same quality, and intensely bitter; perhaps more so than any other substance at present known.

With us it is a very ornamental plant, the foliage being extremely rich, and the flowers, which are elegant, are freely produced in the spring.

Being from such a hot climate, it requires the stove constantly: we have tried it out of doors in summer; but this treatment did not agree with it.

It may be increased by cuttings slowly, and should be potted in rich loam, mixed with a portion of peat earth.

Coptis trifolia

No. 173.

COPTIS TRIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

....

This plant was separated from Helleborus, from which it certainly differs widely, by Mr. Salisbury, who named it Coptis, which name, as it has also been followed by De Candolle, in his elaborate system, will probably be established.

It is a native of the northern parts of Asia and America, according to Pursh, from Canada to Pennsylvania, in cedar swamps and mountain bogs. With us of course it is perfectly hardy: it seldom exceeds two inches in height, and retains its leaves, which are very glossy and neat, all winter. The flowers are produced in the months of May or June. The plant is well adapted for a small pot, and thrives in rich peat soil. The roots are yellow and creeping, by which it is readily propagated.

Bofsiæa linophylla.

No. 174.

BOSSIÆA LINOPHYLLA.

Class.	Order.
DIADELPHIA	*DECANDRIA.*

....

We have here a pleasing little plant, a native of New South Wales; it is said to have been introduced into the Kew Garden, in 1803, by Mr. Peter Good: it flowers with us in the month of May.

It is not readily increased, except by seeds, which renders it scarce at present. A light loam, with a little peat mixed, is a very proper soil for it. Being not particularly tender, the common greenhouse protection is sufficient for it, with a moderate supply of water.

Planted out in a conservatory, it grows far more luxuriantly, and flowers much better than when confined in a pot.

Anemone palmata.

No. 175.

ANEMONE PALMATA.

Class.	Order.
POLYANDRIA	*POLYGYNIA.*

This is a neat little herbaceous plant, a native of Spain and the South of Europe. It endures our winters pretty well, and flowers in the spring months. The roots may be divided occasionally, which is the readiest way of propagating it. The soil should be a light sandy loam.

There is a variety of this plant, with bright yellow flowers, and more luxuriant in growth.

Erica floribunda.

G. Loddiges delt. G. C. sc.

No. 176.

ERICA FLORIBUNDA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a pleasing small sort, which was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1800. The flowers are produced in such great abundance, that, though minute, they make a very pretty appearance. It will require the same treatment as the other Ericas, potting it in sandy peat earth; and may be very readily propagated by cuttings.

No. 177.

Erica transparens.

G. C. fecit

No. 177.

ERICA TRANSPARENS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This elegant heath was brought to this country from the Cape about the year 1804; and as it propagates freely by cuttings, it is become pretty plentiful. It flowers during the spring months in great abundance, but has not yet perfected its seeds with us. This sort is of a more robust habit than most of the heaths, and much more hardy. Sandy peat is the proper soil for it; and it should be indulged with an abundant supply of fresh air.

G Loddiges del.[t] Myrtus Pimenta.

No. 178.

MYRTUS PIMENTA *latifolia.*

Class.	Order.
ICOSANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

The Pimento, or allspice-tree, is a native of the West Indies: in Jamaica particularly it is much cultivated. It grows there to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet.

The berries are gathered before they are near ripe; for, if suffered to ripen, they lose their aromatic warmth. They are then dried, either in the sun or on a kiln. Their use is well known.

This is a very desirable plant for the stove, especially the present variety; for, though the flower is not very showy, the fine rich green leaves, and their exquisite fragrance, will always render them attractive. It is with difficulty propagated by layers, which generally take above a year to get sufficient roots. They should have a loamy soil, with a portion of peat, and require rather a large supply of water.

Our plant flowered in May, and the fruit ripened in August, one of which we have represented. It had a pleasant, rich, spicy flavour, and contained four seeds.

Pimelea pauciflora.

G. Loddiges del. *G.C. sc*

No. 179.

PIMELEA PAUCIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
DIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of New Holland, introduced about the year 1810. It is a delicate and pretty plant, although the flowers are not very conspicuous: being the third sort which has been brought to this country, it cannot fail to be an interesting plant. It propagates by cuttings, and should have sandy peat soil. The protection of the greenhouse will of course be needed for it in winter. The time of its flowering is in April and May, when it produces its small blossoms for a considerable while.

Dracocephalum grandiflorum.

G. C. fecit.

No. 180.

DRACOCEPHALUM GRANDIFLORUM.

Class. *DIDYNAMIA* Order. *GYMNOSPERMIA.*

This very pretty dwarf plant is a native of Siberia. We raised a large parcel of it from seeds about the year 1786, which flowered beautifully; but, from various causes, they gradually dwindled away till about 1810, when we received a fresh supply of seeds, and the plants are still flourishing: we keep them in small pots and loamy soil, and they bloom abundantly in May. The root-leaves are very different from those of the flowering stem; the former much resemble those of Betony. They may be increased by dividing the roots in spring, and are of course perfectly hardy. The slugs are particularly fond of this plant, and if care be not taken to preserve it from their ravages, it will soon be lost.

Pafsiflora lunata

No. 181.

PASSIFLORA LUNATA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*PENTANDRIA.*

This plant frequently grows, if supported, to the height of fifteen or twenty feet: the flowers are usually produced in the month of June; they open early in the morning, are very fragrant, and last only a single day. It is a native of the West Indies, and has been long cultivated in our stoves. It may be kept very well in a pot; but thrives far better when planted out in a border in the hot-house. As it grows freely, it becomes a good plant for covering the back wall, or running up a column. It may be readily increased by cuttings, and should have a rich loamy soil.

Primula villosa.

No. 182.

PRIMULA VILLOSA.

Class. Order.
PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

The pretty little plant at present before us is a native of the higher Alps of Carinthia and Switzerland. It was first sent into England about 1768; but being somewhat difficult of cultivation, has never been common, and is still rare.

Its season of flowering here is in March, hence it is frequently injured by the cold winds: at that time in its native place it is probably buried in snow. The best method of preserving it is, by putting it in a small pot in light sandy loam, to which a little peat may be added. It will not need any covering in winter; but, in summer, if the weather be very hot, it should be screened a little from the scorching heat of the meridian sun. It may be increased, but slowly, by separating the off-sets, which are very sparingly produced.

Linnæa borealis.

No. 183.

LINNÆA BOREALIS.

Class.	Order.
DIDYNAMIA	*ANGIOSPERMIA.*

....

This interesting plant is a native of the Northern parts of Europe and Asia, in forests, creeping among moss, where it sometimes extends itself five or six feet in length. It was named by Gronovius, in honour of the great Linnæus, the most eminent naturalist that ever lived. He was born at Rashult, in Sweden, in 1707, and died in 1778, aged 71.

His celebrated system, together with his invention of specific names, has formed a new æra in the science of Botany; all before which seems but little removed from one universal chaos. We hope that the modern ever-changing notions of classification by natural orders will never supersede this admirable system; lest chaos should come again, and confusion worse confused.

Our plant is very easily cultivated, either in pots, or in a shady border, in peat earth. It multiplies itself very readily, putting forth roots in abundance at the joints, and flowering in May and June. In one of his works,

Linnæus calls it a "humble, despised, and neglected Lapland plant," flowering at an early age, like the person whose name it bears.

Erica campanulata

No. 184.

ERICA CAMPANULATA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope about the year 1794 : it forms a very pleasing contrast to many of the other sorts, and flowers during several of the spring months.

It loves a large share of water, and should have the usual greenhouse treatment. We propagate it pretty freely by cuttings: the soil must be sandy peat.

N. 15.

Erica elegans

No. 185.

ERICA ELEGANS.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This magnificent heath is one of the many which were introduced from the Cape by Mr. Hibbert, about the year 1800. It is a dwarf growing sort, rarely exceeding two feet in height, and flowering abundantly every year during the spring months. The large bracteæ give the plant a very fine appearance, long before the flowers are open. It sometimes produces seeds in this country; without which it would soon be lost, being extremely difficult to increase by cuttings. The soil must be sandy peat, and treatment as usual in this family.

Loddiges del.

Saxifraga cuscutæformis.

No. 186.

SAXIFRAGA CUSCUTÆFORMIS.

Class. *DECANDRIA* Order. *DIGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of China: we received it about two years since from our worthy friend, Mr. Shepherd, of the Liverpool Botanical Garden. It has a considerable affinity, in form, though not in size, to the Sarmentosa. The name has been derived from the striking resemblance of its runners to the Cuscuta or Dodder. It should be kept in the greenhouse, where it blossoms freely in the spring; and, if placed on a shelf, and the runners suffered to hang down, it looks very pretty.

It propagates itself freely, and may be kept in a small pot in sandy loam.

Mahérnia diffusa

G. Loddiges del.

No. 187.

MAHERNIA DIFFUSA.

Class. PENTANDRIA — Order. PENTAGYNIA.

....

This plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, whence it was introduced into this country in 1774, but has been since lost. We received it from Paris two years since, under the name of Incisa, which is a very different species.

It requires the greenhouse in winter, when it should not have too much water. The proper soil for it is light loam. It is increased by cuttings, by which means it is necessary often to renew it, for the plants do not live many years.

It blows during most of the spring and summer months. The flower-buds are of a very fine red, which become paler as they open.

Androsace villosa.

G. Cooke del.t & sc

No. 188.

ANDROSACE VILLOSA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

This beautiful little plant is a native of the Austrian Alps. It is quite hardy, and may be cultivated in a small pot, without any shelter, or on rock work, for which it is well adapted. It may be increased, but sparingly, by separating the roots in the spring. We formerly kept it in the shade in summer; but find it does better in a full exposure. During the last summer in particular, in which we had so much clear sun, it was open to it the whole time, and we never saw it thrive so well.

To those who love to sit down and examine the wonders which are displayed in His minuter works, by the Divine Creator, this plant will ever afford a charming treat. The elegance of its form, the proportion and symmetry of all its parts, and the exquisite finish (if it may be so called) of the whole, happily combine to produce the most delightful impressions.

We still remember with pleasure the mo-

ment when the produce of one single seed first surprised us, in 1792, with the possession of this precious plant. This seed we received from our kind friend Baron Zois, of whom we have before had occasion to speak; and ever since we have successfully cultivated and increased it.

Solidago minuta

G. Loddiges del.ᵗ G. C. fc.

No. 189.

SOLIDAGO MINUTA.

Class.	Order.
SYNGENESIA	*POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.*

This very dwarf species is a native of the Pyrenees; it rarely exceeds six or seven inches in height, which is a singular circumstance in this genus, consisting as it does chiefly of such large plants.

It is very hardy, needing no sort of protection, and may be either cultivated in the open border, or with great propriety kept in a pot, in loamy earth. It flowers in May and June, and is increased by dividing the roots in the spring.

N° 190.

Linum narbonensis

No. 190.

LINUM NARBONENSE.

Class. *PENTANDRIA* — Order. *PENTAGYNIA.*

....

This is a native of the South of France, Italy, and Switzerland. It was cultivated by Miller as early as 1739; but being not quite hardy, it is rather subject to be lost in severe winters. The safest way is to preserve it from the frost in a frame.

It sends up several small spreading branches, about a foot in height, each producing a number of flowers at the top. They last for a considerable time, being in perfection in the months of June and July. It may be propagated by cuttings or seeds, which latter is the preferable way. The soil should be fresh loam.

Stapelia planiflora.

No. 191.

STAPELIA PLANIFLORA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*DIGYNIA.*

....

This belongs to that branch of the Stapelia family, which includes the variegata, picta, bufonis, and some other approximating species. It is a native of the desarts of South Africa; as are nearly all of this genus. How wisely are they adapted by the Omniscient Creator to such parched and barren regions! A drought which would destroy any woody plant, does not at all affect them. And if they do yield to it, so far as to shrivel and wither, the least sprinkling of moisture revives them again in all their wonted freshness.

We received it originally from our valued friend the late Mr. James Donn, of Cambridge: it was introduced in 1799. It is not tender, thriving very well in a warm greenhouse, and blows in July and August. The flowers are flat when open, and beautifully marked: they last about three or four days. The plant is readily multiplied by cuttings: the soil should be loam, mixed with a little lime rubbish.

Hudsonia ericoides.

No. 192.

HUDSONIA ERICOIDES.

Class.	Order.
DODECANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This was named by Linnæus in honour of William Hudson, author of Flora Anglica. It is a curious little plant, a native of North America. According to Pursh, it covers large tracts of sandy pine-woods, in a similar manner to common heath, to which, when not in bloom, it bears some resemblance. It is difficult of culture, as our friend Mr. Carr assures us that when planted in gardens, even in the vicinity of its native places of growth, it does not live long.

We have kept it in a shady situation in pots, in coarse white sand, which seems to be its natural soil. It flowered with us from May to July.

Commelina tuberosa.

No. 193.

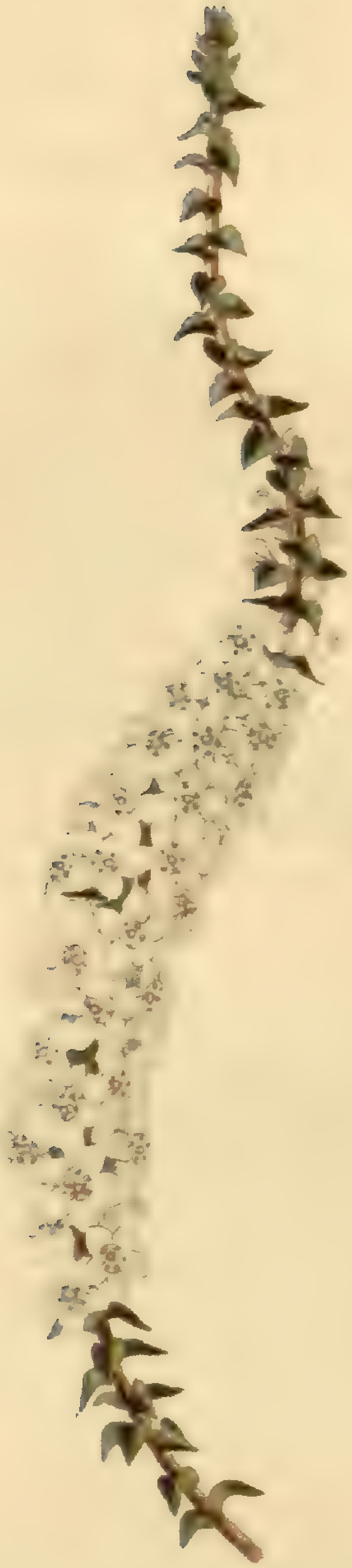
COMMELINA TUBEROSA.

Class.	Order.
TRIANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This plant is a native of Mexico. It was cultivated by Dr. J. Sherard, in the celebrated Eltham Garden, in 1732.

It requires the stove, and blows freely during the summer months. The stems are about a foot in height: they die off in winter to the root, which is composed of clusters of long tubers. It may be increased by dividing these in the spring, and should be planted in loam. The brilliant colour of the flowers is extremely attractive.



Epacris pulchella.

No. 194.

EPACRIS PULCHELLA.

Class.	Order.
PENTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

We raised this charming plant from seeds brought us from New South Wales, in 1804. Its flowers are very fragrant: they are most abundantly produced every year in May and June, when each twig is so covered as completely to conceal the leaves.

It is not a tall growing plant, and does not require a very large pot: the soil must be sandy peat. It is increased slowly by cuttings, as seeds have not yet been perfected with us. In the winter season it needs the protection of an airy greenhouse.

Pafsiflora serratifolia

No. 195.

PASSIFLORA SERRATIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
MONADELPHIA	*PENTANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of the West Indies: it was introduced by Dr. Houstoun, in 1731. It requires a moderate stove heat, being not very tender, and keeping its leaves well in the winter. The flowers are produced in succession throughout the summer months; they have an agreeable smell, and are highly ornamental. This plant, like all the passion flowers, thrives when planted out in a border in the stove. In such a situation it is seen to the greatest advantage. The soil should be loam. It is freely propagated by cuttings.

Erica Caffra.

G. Cooke fec.t

No. 196.

ERICA CAFFRA.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

An old inhabitant of our greenhouses, introduced at least thirty years ago from the Cape: the propagation and culture are similar to the other species. This is a desirable plant, being in greatest beauty during the whole of the dreary season of winter. Though neither so gay in colour, nor so showy in form as many of the race; still the pureness of the white and the long duration of the blossoms make it highly acceptable: they are also scented. In short, we may not unaptly compare our plant to one of those characters in human life, who, without any dazzling or splendid qualities, is never seen or heard of at a distance: yet, in his own little circle, is silently employed in soothing the sorrows, adding to the comforts, and promoting the happiness of all around him.

Erica parmentierii.

G. Loddiges del.

No. 197.

ERICA PARMENTIERII.

Class.	Order.
OCTANDRIA	*MONOGYNIA.*

....

This is an exceedingly beautiful species: it was introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, about the year 1810, and has been named in honour of our friend Mr. Joseph Parmentier, of Enghien; a gentleman who possesses an extensive collection of plants, which he cultivates with much success, and of which he has lately published a catalogue.

It flowers profusely even when very young, generally through the months of July and August. It is increased by cuttings: the soil must be sandy peat, and the treatment the same as of the other heaths.

Malaxis lilifolia.

No. 198.

MALAXIS LILIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
GYNANDRIA	*MONANDRIA.*

....

This is a native of Pennsylvania, in moist places. It was cultivated by Peter Collinson, fifty years ago, from whose plant a description was given, by Ehret, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1763, accompanied by a good figure. It was formerly considered to be an Ophrys, but has been removed to this genus by Swartz. It requires to be kept in the shade. We have cultivated it now for many years with success in small pots, in a mixture of bog earth and loam. It flowers every year in the summer, lasting a long while; but the bulbs have not increased.

There is a sort of resemblance in the flower, when seen at a little distance, to a winged insect of the gnat kind, which its extreme lightness and delicacy heightens. In this class of plants, it is indeed not unusual, by a little help of the imagination, to be able to discover imitations, if they may be so called, of various insects; some of which are amazingly curious.

G. Loddiges del.ᵗ Melaleuca hypericifolia. G. C. fc.

No. 199.

MELALEUCA HYPERICIFOLIA.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*ICOSANDRIA.*

....

This plant was early brought from New South Wales, and has long flourished in different greenhouses in England. It flowers during the summer months: the branches of flowers are produced in general from the old wood after it has become bare of leaves; they last a considerable time, and are exceedingly rich and beautiful.

It is freely propagated by cuttings, and likewise by seeds, which are frequently produced in this country. It ought to have a loamy soil, mixed with a little peat. Planted in a conservatory, it forms a very elegant shrub.

Melaleuca pulchella.

J. Loddiges del.

No. 200.

MELALEUCA PULCHELLA.

Class.	Order.
POLYADELPHIA	*ICOSANDRIA.*

This is a low neat plant, with slender, somewhat pendulous, branches: the flowers commonly appear two or three together, a short distance from the ends of the branches: sometimes they are terminal. They are extremely beautiful, but without scent: its leaves, however, are slightly aromatic. It is a native of the South Coast of New Holland, and was introduced in the year 1803. With us it requires the greenhouse treatment, and is propagated by cuttings. The soil should be loam and peat in equal proportions. This plant requires rather a large share of water, especially in hot weather.

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